

*Bruchus fraterculus* Horn. (Det. through Riley)—In 1892 a large proportion of the seeds of *Glycyrrhiza lepidota* in many localities were infested by these beetles. On June 6 many beetles made their appearance. There also appeared numerous specimens of three parasites: *Bracon xanthostigma* Cr., *Eurytoma* sp., and a *Pteromatid*.

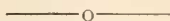
*Mordellistena morula* Lec. (Det. through Riley)—Larvæ very common during Winter in stems of *Iva xanthifolia*. Stems gathered April 14 contained pupæ. Beetles emerged May 9 to June 9, and with them numerous specimens of *Cremastus mordellistenæ* Ashm. mss., and *Tetrastichus* sp.

*Anthonomus clongatus* Lec. (Det. through Riley)—Bred from a very curious polythalamous twig gall on *Bigelovia*, collected at Dolores, June 19 by Prof. Gillette. Beetles appeared July 19. Probably inquiline in the galls. A large number of parasites of four species were also obtained.

*Anthonomus scutellaris* Lec.—Reared in considerable numbers from wild plums, the beetles emerging September 3.

*Anthonomus squamosus* Lec.—Larvæ common in heads of *Grindelia squarrosa* during last of September, beetles emerging during first of Oct.

The parasitica mentioned in the above notes were determined by Mr. Ashmead.



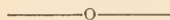
## A NEW PHÆGOPTERA FROM MEXICO.

By W. SCHAUS.

*Phægoptera masoni* sp. nov.—Antennæ black. Head, collar and thorax orange; a black spot anteriorly on the patagiæ. Abdomen orange; underneath with a lateral and some transverse black bands. Primaries above orange; at the base a large, light gray space, crossed by black veins and containing on the costal margin an orange spot edged with black; a broad, median gray band bordered on either side with black and crossed by black veins; at the end of the cell a broad gray spot extending to the costal margin, and also edged and streaked with black; the outer margin very broadly yellowish, with the veins black. Underneath yellow, with all the markings black instead of gray, and a submarginal black shade. Secondaries above and below orange-yellow. Exp. 70 mm.

*Hab.*—Jalapa, Mexico.

In the collection of Mr. J. T. Mason, after whom I name this fine species.



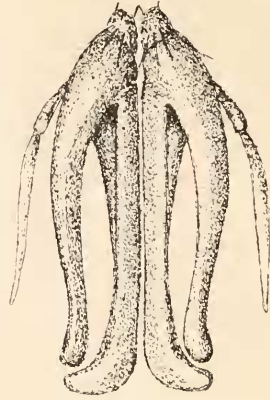
## A NEW TACHINID WITH REMARKABLE ANTENNÆ.

By S. W. WILLISTON, M.D.

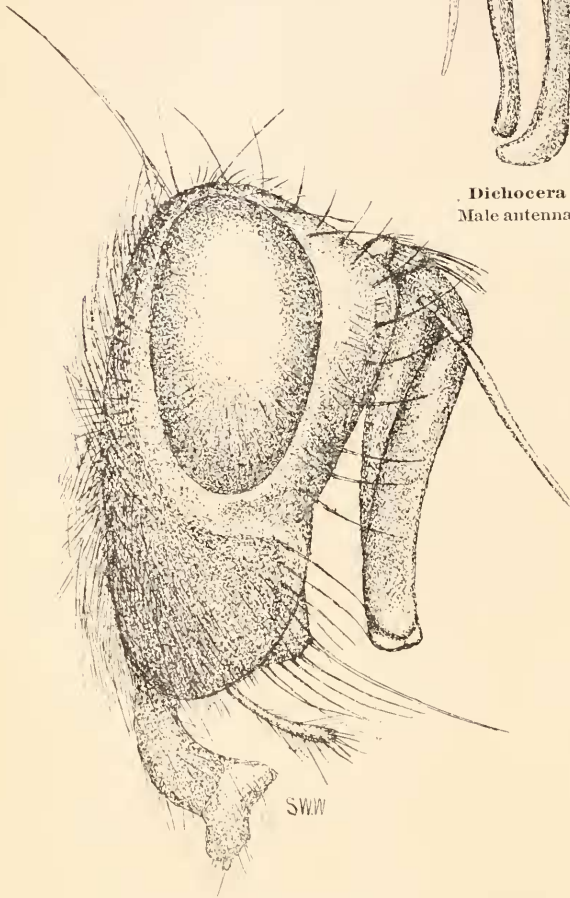
Some years ago\* I described, under the name *Talarocera* (which Brauer and Bergenstamm persist in calling *Talacrocera*),

\* Entom. Amer. vol. iii, p. 151.

a genus of South American Tachinidæ with remarkably developed antennæ in the male. Very recently I have received from Prof. Aldrich, who is so favorably known for his excellent work in Diptera, a number of specimens belonging to another genus of the same family, the males of which have antennæ quite as remarkable as those



*Dichocera lyrata* Will.  
Male antennæ from in front.



*Dichocera lyrata*—Head of male.  
of *Talarocera*.

I can find no reference to such a structure as is described and figured herewith, and am constrained to regard the specimens as representatives of a new and peculiar genus. Its nearest ally among the described forms seems to be *Nemoræa*, from which, however, the female will be at once distinguished by the much elongated row of frontal bristles and the peculiarly light colored antennæ. It is difficult to describe the structure of the male antennæ in brief language, and I will therefore refer the reader to the figures here given, which have been carefully made. The first two joints are very short, while the third is extraordinarily elongated and split near the base into two nearly equal divisions, the inner one of which is straight and dilated at its tip into a boot-like extremity. The outer branch arises from in front of the base, and is curved outward and then inward, the slightly everted extremity resting upon the toe of the boot. Altogether, the figure shown in front view is not unlike that of a lyre. The arista is attached to the inner branch near its origin, and is very distinctly jointed. The light yellow color of the antennæ adds to their peculiar appearance.

What the function of such a remarkably developed sexual peculiarity is I cannot conjecture. It is in this family, as a whole, that we find the most highly specialized antennæ, and frequently the male antennæ are different from those of the female. In a few instances I have observed the males when at rest alternately raising and depressing the antennæ with a see-sawing motion.

Aside from the antennæ, the structural characters of this fly are as follows:

**Dichocera** gen. nov. ♂.—Front broad, gently and evenly convex; on either side a row of frontal bristles, which extend down on the sides of the face to opposite the lower margin of the eyes. Two orbital, proclinate bristles present. Eyes oval, their length equal to only a little more than one-half the height of the head; clothed with moderately long, not abundant pile. Face much receding; median excavation broad; sides of the face narrow, bare, except for the row of descending frontal bristles. Cheeks very broad, hairy; near the front part with a vertical row of bristles a little removed from the facial margin. Vibrissal bristles situated almost immediately upon the oral margin. Occipital orbits narrow, with a row of rather small bristles upon the upper half. Palpi slender, slightly thickened at the extremity. Abdomen oval and convex; second segment with a pair of marginal bristles, the third with both marginal and discal bristles. Claws and pulvilli small; first posterior cell narrow and narrowly open, the apical cross-vein oblique, terminating a little distance before the tip

of the wing; the distance from the posterior cross-vein to the angle is not more than a fourth or a fifth of the length of the vein between the cross-veins; angle with a stump of a vein.

♀.—In the female the face is less retreating, the sides are broader, the fovea narrower, the vibrissæ are situated a little distance above the oral margin, the eyes are more sparsely pilose, and the front tarsi are flattened. The two orbital bristles are present, as in the male. The antennæ reach a little below the middle of the face; the third joint is four or five times the length of the second joint, of nearly equal width throughout, and obtusely pointed at the tip. In some specimens the third antennal joint shows a slight projection near the proximal end in front, as though corresponding to a rudiment of the elongated process of the male. The first two joints of the arista are shorter than in the male, and of nearly equal length.

*Dichocera lyrata* n. sp. ♂ ♀.—Black; the sides of the front and face, and the narrow inferior orbits gray pollinose, but variable in different reflections, the shining black ground color showing through. Frontal stripe broad, reddish or brownish; cheeks black, not shining, in some reflections showing a brownish pruinosity; clothed with black hairs; near the front part with a vertical row of bristles not far from the facial margin. Antennæ wholly light reddish yellow. Palpi reddish yellow; occiput gray pollinose, clothed with abundant light gray hair. Mesonotum gray pollinose, but variable in different reflections, leaving four distinct, shining black stripes. Scutellum gray pollinose, variable, the apex slightly reddish; its margins with four long bristles. Abdomen shining black, the anterior part of each segment broadly gray pollinose, but very variable in different reflections; distal part of the fourth segment, sometimes nearly all of it and the hypopygium, yellowish red. Tegulæ nearly white. Wings grayish hyaline. Legs wholly black, the middle and hind tibiæ with stout, irregular bristles on the outer side. Length 9–10 mm.

Nineteen specimens (4 ♂, 15 ♀), Idaho, Prof. J. M. Aldrich, June and November.

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## OBITUARY.

FELIX LYNCH ARRIBALZAGA, the Argentine dipterologist, died on April 10, 1894.

ED. G. HONRATH, on April 19, 1894, in Gross-Lichterfelde near Berlin. Born in Coblenz, Aug. 11, 1837, and was a well-known Lepidopterist.

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